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TWO CENTS.

MACEO IS CAPTURED

The Cuban Rebel Chief Taken by the Government.

WILL CERTAINLY BE GARROTED

General Crombet Fell on the Field of Palmarito.

CALLAJA MUCH GRATIFIED

HAVANA, April 15 .- Maceo is captured and Crombet has been killed. Without these two leaders all is chaos in the insurfriends admit that the Cuban cause is lost.

On Saturday the Cuban army and the Spanish soldiers met at Palmarito. The rebel forces numbered 2,000 men, and that of the Spaniards 3,000. A desperate battle followed and Maceo was captured. His secretary was also taken, and all the personal and private papers of Gen. Maced

Callaja, captain general of Cuba, who is in supreme authority until the arrival of Campos, who, by royal proclamation, is ommander whenever he lands, was seen at the captain general's palace today and was asked if the news of the capture of Maceo, the insurgent chief, was true. confirmed the report, and added that all of the filibustering was at an end. Callaja seems highly gratified that the revolt has been put down without the ald of Campos'

been put down without the aid of Campos' troops.

"When you Americans see how easily we can crush out the rebels here in the island without the aid of home troops, or with only a few of them, you will realize that the amount of anarchistic sentiment in this land has been exaggerated," said Callaja, "Tell your people," he added, "that Cuba is loyal to Spain, and that Spain has never oppressed the island, as represented."

Regarding the recent battle at Palmarito, Callaja said that he had official information concerning the capture of Macco and the killing of Brigadier General Crombet. He also had news that the Spanish loss was little, while the rebels met with overwhelming defeat.

Fall of a Leader:

Fall of a Leader:

Maceo was a leader of the rebel forces with Gomez during the last revolution. Though but a youth, he achieved considerable distinction. At the outbreak of this revolution Maceo landed at Baracoa March
31. With him were the following officers of
the rebel army: Brig. Gen. Flor Crombet,
Gen. Jose E. Maceo. Col. Augustine Celreco, Col. Patrice Corona, Frank Agramonte, Pedro Durvergar, Jose Marti, Juan
Jostiser, Joaquin Sanchez, Jorge Estrada,
Adolpho Pena, Domingo Guzman, Jose Palacin, Jesus Maria Santana, Alberto Boy,
Luis Garrinel, Manuel Ganda, Juan Limonta, Isidore Noriega, J. L. Jarvey, Silverio Sanchez and Luis Soler.

Maceo's fate is known in advance. It
would be far better for him if he had been
killed, as was Crombet, than to be brought
here to Havana and put in a gloomy prison.
He will be kept there for some time, and
then, possibly, he will be given a mock
trial. It is certain he will be garroted.

"We have no need of Campos and his
troops," said a Spanish officer when he
heard of Maceo's capture and Crombet's
death.

Consul General Williams is preparing for revolution Maceo landed at Baracoa March

Consul General Williams is preparing for an early departure. Vice Consul Springer assumes the duties of office at once.

Rebel Defent at Socorro.

Capt. Bonastra, while on his way at the head of a detachment of Spanish troops to the assistance of the village of Songo, was threatened by the rebels, came across some bands of insurgents at Socorro and attacked them. After an engagement which lasted half an hour, the rebels were defeated and compelled to disperse, leaving four men dead on the field. The Spanish troops sustained no loss and captured one prisoner. They followed in pursuit of the insurgents.

the province of Manzanilla Gabriel and Lucrecio Figueredo, Joaquin and Car los Lieva and Jose Leon, rebel leaders have surrendered to the auhorities. The Battle at Palmarito.

Palmarito is a village in the province of Santiago de Cuba. An engagement took place between government forces and insurgents near that place. The governmen forces were made up of regular infantry and a number of volunteers, while the insurgents were under the command of Brigadier General Flor Crombet, who, it is said, was killed. Jorge Estrada surren-dered all the men belonging to General Macco's expedition. Troops started in pur-suit of the rest of the party.

Official Reports Received Here.

Official telegraphic reports from the cap tain general of Cuba received here state that the Spanish troops have cut to pieces the insurgent band led by Gen. Maceo and Gen. Crembet. Eleven were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Crombet was among the killed. Gen. Maceo was among the remnant of the band who escaped, but the report says they are closely pursued in the woods with the expectation that they he overtaken. Minister De Lome, the new minister to

Minister De Lome, the new minister to the United States, arrives in Cuba tomor-row, and will begin at once an investigation of the Allianca affair. He will come to Washington the end of the month. Gen, Campos and his dotale of Spanish soldiers

also arrive in Cuba compress Landing of Insurgeats.

Special Correspondence of the Associated Press. GIBRARA, Cuba, April 5 .- A great deal of excitement was caused in the little town of Baracoa on the 1st instant by the landing of a body of twenty-two armed insurgents near there from the British schooner Honora, the stranding of the vessel and the murder of the captain. A gunboat lying in the harbor was hurried to the scene of the wreck, about two miles west of the town, and an effort was made to head off the insurgents, who were making their way inland, the two companies of soldiers stationed at Baracoa being sent in pursuit.

in pursuit.

As the government had few troops at hand the laborers engaged in unloading an American vessel were forced to take up arms and complete the two companies sent to attack the rebels, who had been reinforced by a large number of mulattoes from the town, who had fled to the woods with all the arms they could obtain.

from the town, who had fled to the woods with all the arms they could obtain. The troops sent in pursuit returned in the evening, having lost one man killed and nine wounded, and a further attempt at pursuit made the next day also failed, the insurgents having made remarkable progress through the woods toward Santlago or Guantanamo. The two sailors found on the stranded schooner were arrested, and, it is rumored, were foreibly rested, and, it is rumored, were forcibly obliged to make depositions.

National bank notes received today for

redemption, \$197,056. Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$733,927; customs \$478,967; miscellaneous, \$13,509.

Has Resigned. Miss Ida B. Lindsay of Alabama has reof the Treasury Department.

NICARAGUA'S REPLY THE COMING FIGHT

Sound the Keynote.

Senator Cockrell's Views Upon An

International Conference.

HOT TIMES IN ILLINOIS

The opinion prevails among some of the

politicians now in the city that the Presi-

dent's Chicago letter upon silver and safe

struggle between the free-silver democrats

and the conservatives in that party. One

sentence especially in the President's letter

is causing considerable comment in this

connection, that portion of his communica-

tion wherein he uses the following lan-

"Disguise it as we may, the line of bat-

tle is drawn between the forces of safe

The opinion was freely expressed in po-

litical circles today that no sop will be

thrown to the silver men in the way of an

international monetary conference, but that the people will be called upon to make

their choice between existing conditions and a line of action which would throw the United States upon going it alone on a silver basis. Under present circumstances the President is well intrenched in excuses for not aiding in bringing about a monetary conference.

Senator Cockrell's Views. Senator Cockrell of Missouri, in a talk

with a Star reporter today, said he had never entertained any hope of an interna-

been trying since 1893 to convince the peo-

ple that such a thing is impossible. He expresses his belief that the leading nations

presses his belief that the leading nations of Europe, England in particular, will not agree to an arrangement for the complete rehabilitation of silver. This fact, he said, was demonstrated at the Brussells' conference by the statements of De Rothschild and his colleagues. Their desire, said Senator Cockrell, is to make silver merely a subsidiary currency redeemable in gold

The Administration's Position. Many people interested in the situation believe that the President and his advisers,

the administration," in fact, think that a

large proportion of the inhabitants of this

country are gravitating toward the idea

that the United States can undertake free

coinage single-handed, and that those peo-

the ballot. In this contingency it is thought to be the opinion of the admin-istration that the best policy to be pur-sued is to lay aside all talk of interna-

tional agreements and meet the people

upon the plain ground of sound currency against unsafe silver inflation and fight

t out on this line. The interest the administration takes in

The interest the administration takes in the campaign against the free silver movement is undisguised. Secretary Carlisle will deliver two speeches on the subject of currency, but largely devoted to silver. He will probably speak once in Kentucky and the control of the carlot of th

the people there. In Tennessee he will speak at Memphis or Nashville. Other members of the cabinet will also speak on the silver question, although times and places have not been fixed. They believe that a campaign of education on the money specification will have the effect of checking

question will have the effect of checking the movement toward free silver, which

The Reform Club's Work.

Mr. John De Witt Warner of New York,

one of the moving factors in the Reform

Club, was in Washington Saturday and

talked with several members of the admin-

istration. The object of this club is to dis-

seminate literature upon sound currency

questions and to offset, if possible, the propaganda of the free silver boomers. Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild is chairman

of the committee on sound currency of this club, and its membership includes

believe has become a serious menace e integrity of the democratic party.

may soon announce their ideas through

currency and those of silver monometal-

ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION

It is in the Nature of a Counter Proposal to Great Britain.

A Diplomatfe Answer, and Pacific in Character-The Warlike Aspect Has Ceased.

It is authoritatively stated that Nicaragua has made a reply to Great Britain's ultimatum. It is in the nature of a counter proposal, and not a direct acceptance or rejection of the British demands, and, as such, it is not yet known whether Great Britain will accept it as responsive to the

The ultimatum made three demands, as First. A money indemnity of £15,500 for

alleged personal injuries to British subjects, including the British consul, Hatch. Second. A revocation of the declaration of banishment against British subjects. Third. Formation of a commission to de-

Third. Formation of a commission to decide by arbitration the damage done to property of the British subjects expelled from Nicaragua.

The ultimatum contained no limit of time, but in a subsequent official note Earl Kimberly stated that an answer to the ultimatum would be expected within seven weeks of February 26. The seven weeks aroun tomorrow.

An Answer in Two Parts. Nicaragua's answer is in two parts. To the second demand it says that Nicaragua even before receiving the British communication had revoked the decree of banish-

To the first and third demands the an

To the first and third demands the answer is that in order to preserve the friendly relations with her majesty's government, and for the purposes of fairness and justice, Nicaragua proposes that all questions of payment for personal injury, injury to property, etc., be referred to an impartial commission of arbitration.

The foregoing is regarded as a most diplomatic answer, as it concedes Nicaragua's willingness to adjust the difference, and yet courteously suggests that the f15,500 demand is an ex-parte estimate, and that the whole question of amount of damages should be left to arbitration. Great Britain's answer to the counter proposition is awaited with interest, but the Nicaraguan reply is so pacific in character that it is believed the subject has ceased to have a warlike aspect, and that diplomacy will adjust the remaining details.

MAKES STRAWBERRIES CHEAPER

Interstate Commerce Commission Re duces Freight Rates on Berries.

The interstate commerce commission ha decided, in the case of the Farmers' Truck Association of Charleston against the Pennsylvania road and others on the line to New York from Charleston, that where, on shipments of strawberries and vegetables from Charleston for New York, delivery is made at Jersey City, in computing the total cost of transportation to New York the expense of carriage over from Jersey City is to be added to the rate charged to that point.

In case of a change of delivery of such In case of a change of delivery of such shipments from New York to Jersey City, and the maintenance after the change of the same rates to the latter as have been in force to the former city for a series of years preceding the change, the carriers are charging for a less service the compensation which they had presumably deemed adequate for a greater, and the rates as applied to Jersey City are excessive.

rates as applied to Jersey City are excessive.

Where a carrier pays mileage for a car which it employs in the service of shippers it is the carrier and not the party from whom the car is rented, and there is no privity of contract between the car owner and the shipper.

Carriers must provide ice and the facilities for transportation of perishelic goods.

ies for transportation of perishable goods. thes for transportation of perishable goods. The commission, applying these general principles, held, under the evidence in this case, that on shipments of strawberries from Charleston to Jersey City the charge of 2 cents per quart for refrigeration en route is excessive; that the charge therefore should not exceed 1½ cents, and that the total charge per quart for the service of transportation on such shipments and of transportation on such shipments and necessary service "in connection there-with," including refrigeration, should not with," including refrigeration, should not be in excess of 6 cents per quart; that 1.4 cents per package should be deducted from the rate on vegetables shipped in standard barrels or barrel crates from Charleston to Jersey City in cases where the delivery of such vegetables has been changed from New York to Jersey City without a change in rates, and that the rate on cabbages shipped in standard barrels or barrel crates. shipped in standard barrels or barrel crates from Charleston to Jersey City or New York should not exceed three-fourths of the rate on potatoes so shipped.

MAY BE SENATOR.

Roosevelt Succeed Hill.

Theodore Roosevelt for Senator from New York. How does that sound? The term of Senator Hill will expire March 3. 1807. The legislature elected next year in New York will choose his successor. If that legislature is democratic there seems little doubt but Hill will be his own successor. If it is republican there will be a grand free-for-all fight in New York for the place. If the legislature is solidly for Platt, the great politician may return to the body from which he and Roscoe Conkling made their dramatic exit several years ago. But the legislature might not be what has so often been termed a Platt legislature. It may have other candidates. Why not Rossevelt? It may not be that

transaction of such business as doe

the transaction of such business as does not concern the policy of an administration. Mr. Roosevelt holds, is no part of politics, but a business proposition solely. Up to that point he is non-partisan. Offices, he holds, should not be the reward of

political activity, nor should offices be ad-ministered for the benefit of politicians.

an active and uncompromising republican. As a Senator, it is claimed, he would be as vigorous in asserting the doctrines and policies of the republican party as any

Naval Movements.

Admiral Meade's squadron has arrived at

Colon and the Yorktown has sailed from

Nagasaki for Shanghai.

d that point and in the realm of l party differences, Mr. Roosevelt is

this club, and its membership includes such men as William L. Trenholm, Horace White and Everett P. Wheeler. Mr. Warner reported that the efforts of the clib in the direction of fostering sound money sentiment have been well received throughout the country, and that good results are Why not Roosevelt? It may not be that Mr. Roosevelt has any such thing in mind. It is possible that he has no aspirations in that direction.

Some people have an idea that because Mr. Roosevelt has been a member of the civil service commission so long he has probably sacrificed his party principles. This is not so. There is not a partisan in the United States Senate, unless perhaps it is Senator Hoar, who is any more pronounced than Theodore Roosevelt. He is a republican on the tariff, the main issue between the parties. He is an eastern republican on the subject of the currency, and an intensely American republican on expected. Hot Times Expected. There will be hot times in Chicago and other parts of Illinois, according to the sound-money democrats here, before the program of the free silver element in the acmocratic state committee is carried out, to have the Illinois democracy committed to free silver by a special convention on the 5th of June. The sound money element in the state is already being canvassed, and consultations are being held among the leaders to prevent the wrecking of the party on the rock of free silver coinage. The movement is regarded by many as a scheme of Governor Altgeld's to secure the silver nomination for the presidency or destroy his party in the state if he cannot accomplish it. It is not believed that Vice President Stevenson is lending himself actively to the effort to disrupt the party, for this is not in accordance with his usual democratic state committee is carried out, and an intensely American republican on the subject of foreign relations. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is an earnest civil service reformer, but no one could accuse him of sacrificing any of his party principles in his belief on that question. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lodge and Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Bod Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Bod Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Bod Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Bo roosevelt and Mr. Reed are very near agreed on most matters of public policy, and it has never yet been said that Mr. Reed has wavered in his republican faith. As civil service commissioner Mr. Roosevelt has fearlessly enforced the law, be it republican or democratic politician that has been burst by such enforcement. The helding of for this is not in accordance with his usua political methods. The Sound Money Element. hurt by such enforcement. The holding of federal offices under the civil service for

The sound money element believe that they can send a solid delegation from Chicago to the proposed state convention pledged to sound money and the defeat of the silver element. The only doubt on the subject arises from the possible machina-tions of Governor Altgeld and the state office holders whom he can control. The men of means and brains who give The men of means and brains who give character to the party in Chicago propose to make themselves felt in the primaries and to make it plain to the silver element and the local politicians that a declaration for free coinage means the destruction of the party in Chicago and its retirement to the position of a permanent minority in Illinois. They believe that as Chicago gave \$\frac{23}{2000}\$ majority for President Cleveland in

33,000 majority for President Cleveland in

has a right to be heard in the snaping of democratic policies. One of the plans which have been suggested is to have the county committee of Cook county, in which Chicago is located, refuse to call any pri-maries for the choice of delegates to the

1892 and the state gave only 27,000, Chicago

has a right to be heard in the shaping

convention of June 5, but it seems more probable that a delegation will be chosen clothed with power to speak in resonant tones for the business men of Chicago. Chicago and northern Illinois will not be the only sections of the state which will be for sound money. Ex-Representative Cable of Rock Island, who was absent from the state committee meeting at which the convention was decided upon, is outspoken in his opposition to the silver program, and will probably secure the choice of a number of sound money delegates. The President's Letter Believed to

What Morrison's Friends Say. Another element which will come to the upport of the sound money men in urging onservative action, if not in declaring gainst silver, includes many of the friends

of Col, Wm. R. Morrison.

They regard the proposed convention as a trick to help Altgeld and Stevenson and to injure the chances of their favorite, who is not a believer in the free coinage of silver without an international agreement. The probability is that the personal friends of Col. Morrison will appear in the convention to urge a moderate policy upon the currency, and some of those who are personally in favor of free silver will oppose the disruption of the party upon that single issue. If this element shows considerable strength, and the business men of Chicago are represented by the delegation from that city, the convention may prove a sound money gathering instead of making the declaration for free silver which some of the extremists desire. The sound money men do not propose to let the matter go by default or to have the infamy of a declaration for the 50-cent dollar fastened upon the democratic party of Illinois if it is in their power to prevent it. They regard the proposed convention as

FIRED A TENEMENT.

An Attempt at Incendiarism That Was Nearly Successful.

NEW YORK, April 15.-An attempt, very lear successful, was made to burn an old four-story brick tenement house, 132 West 19th street, this morning. The stairways, landings and hallways of the place were literally soaked with kerosene and a torch applied in at least three places. In the house were five families, all colored. That they all escaped without injury is miracu-

A citizen passing through the street at 3:50 a.m. noticed smoke coming from one A citizen passing through the street at 3:50 a.m. noticed smoke coming from one of the windows on the fourth floor of the house. He raised an outery and ran to the door of the house. The door stood partly open. Entering the hallway he pounded and shouted until every one in the house was aroused. Then he left the house and sent in an alarm from the nearest box. All the fire was in the front hallway near the door, just at the foot of the stairway. The smell of kerosene was almost overpowering. A space on the floor two feet square was ablaze. The first tenant to appear snatched a carpet from the floor and in a minute had smothered out the flames. The firemen found the kerosene in the halls and on the stairs.

It must have been poured on, they said, there was so much of it. This is the third time there has been a suspicious fire in this same house. Before there were no traces of an incendiary, but there were strong suspicions. The first fire occurred a few days before Christmas. Then the flames were in the cellar. The next fire was four days later, af 3 o'clock in the morning, on the second floor. The second fire was put out by the tenants.

and his colleagues. Their desire, said Senator Cockrell, is to make silver merely a subsidiary currency, redeemable in gold. In fact they want everything under the sun redeemable in gold. The gold of the world is held by a syndicate of bankers, and the elevation of the gold standard will make more profit for the owners of the gold than any other employment to which that metal can be placed.

They regard silver as currency, and even the President, in his letter today, speaks of it as such, he said.

Senator Cockrell said he had not particularly examined the status of the laws upon the subject to ascertain what existing power there is for the calling of a conference by the United States, for the very reason that he thinks the conference, if held, would prove fruitless, and therefore he has no interest in the matter. He had no share, he said, in the framing of the clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing this government to send delegates to a conference called by another country, but he thought that nothing in that act would warrant the President of the United States in taking the initiative in the assembling of a conference.

WHAT CADET BASSETT SAW.

He Was at Port Arthur Just After the Fight There.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.-Eugene Bassett, naval cadet on the United States vessel Baltimore, spent Sunday in St. Louis.

Young Bassett is direct from the scene of the China-Japanese war and is on his way to Annapolis. Mr. Bassett was at

Japanese were in an ugly mood at the time of the battle. Two days previous the Chinese had captured a number of Japanese in a skirmish. Instead of holding them prisoners of war, they killed them and then mutilated their bodies in a fearful manner. This is what incited the Japanese in the Port Arthur fight and caused the massacre afterward."

Mr. Bassett looks upon the Japanese as

Mr. Bassett looks upon the Japanese as a thoroughly civilized people and says that their actions during the war, taken as a whole, proves them to be so.

From the beginning of the war, he says, the Chinese have been brutal. In numerous battles, instead of caring for the wounded as a civilized people would, they have slain them without mercy. The Japanese troops, he says, are modern soldiers, fight with modern equipments and thoroughly understand modern methods. On the other hand, a large proportion of the once in Tennessee early in May. His Ken-tucky speech may be delivered in Louis-ville, altough there have been requests from his old home in Covington to talk to oughly understand modern methods. On the other hand, a large proportion of the Chinese troops care nothing whatever for modern methods of warfare, he said, but prefer to fight as their forefathers have fought for centuries nast Mr. Recent fought for centuries past. Mr. Bassett looks upon the Chinese as a semi-barbar-

FUNERAL OF MR. SCOTT.

It Will Be Held at Chicago Thursday or Friday. NEW YORK, April 15.-The body

ous race of people.

James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald, who died at the Holland House in this city yesterday, was placed in a casket about noon today. The body will go to Chicago on the North Shore limited from the Grand Central station this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Chicago about 5 o'clock p.m. tomorrow.

It is expected the funeral will take place from his late residence, 184 Pine street, Chicago, on Thursday or Friday next.

Besides Mrs. Scott and Miss Hatch the Besides Mrs. Scott and Miss Hatch the body will be accompanied by W. C. Bryant of the Brooklyn Times, J. J. Ambrose Butler of the Buffalo News, Mr. G. Baumann, G. E. Randall and Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. A number of telegrams of condelnce have been received at the hotel today from the following persons: Henry Watterson, Washington; H. H. Kopksaat, Chicago, Victor Lawson of the Chicago. Watterson, Washington; H. H. Kopksaat, Chicago; Victor Lawson of the Chicago News, Melville E. Stone, Chicago; C. W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; E. H. Butler, Buffalo News, who is at present in Paris; Col. E. H. Woods, Boston Herald; Mr. Driscoll, Pioneer-Press, St. Paul, and Emory Smith, Philadelphia Press.

CONTINUED RISE IN OIL.

A General Feeling That the Upward Movement Will Continue.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15 -Oil continued its upward climb this morning and no one seems willing to predict with the return its upward climb this morning and no one seems willing to predict where the return trip will begin. The stand the price up 25 cents to 2, the gas and the exchange a lively has thus.

The market stood at 2.24½ at noon, and soon after it went down to 2.23 bid. There was little dealing, not over 2,000 barrels being sold here the first half of the day, and about 6,000 barrels at Oil City. There is a general feeling that the upward tendency will continue.

dency will continue.

Mr. Mansur, the assistant controller of the treasury, who has been lying ill for three or four weeks, is not expected to survive through the day. At noon the physicians gave up all hope and told those around the bedside that the patient could

around the bedside that the patient cound hardly live beyond sun down. Mrs. Mansur and a married son are with Mr. Mansur at the National Hotel. There is one other child, a married daughter, who resides elsewhere.

Republicans Puzzled Over the Presidential Nomination Situation.

A REPETITION OF 1876 FEARED

The Present Big Four and Their Crowd of Supporters.

NO COMPROMISE CANDIDATE

The situation with regard to the next republican nomination for the presidency is shaping up in a way to give some prominent members of that party a shade of uneasiness. They fear a repetition of the experience of 1876, when the strong men succeeded in killing off one another in the national convention, and the nomination in the end went to a man with only a local prestige and following. The result was a campaign of many difficulties, and returns from the polls that came near to plunging the country into a second civil war.

The Convention of 1876. It is recalled that when the republican

national convention met in Cincinnati that year there were four prominent aspirants for the nomination: Blaine, Conkling, Morton and Bristow. Blaine led easily, and looked like a winner. Conkling had the looked like a winner. Conkling had the powerful delegation from his state behind him, and while it was thought that he was in the race principally to defeat Blaine, he was so attractive a figure he was seriously to be feared by the other candidates in a break-up, Morton was still the idel of the old soldiers, who cherished lively recollections of his career as the war governor of Indiana, and Bristow was in the race with his recently acquired glory of having overthrown the whisky ring. It was a fine field, and the most intense interest was aroused. The party managers realized that the best foot must be put foremost. Mr. Tilden's nomination by the democracy was already plainly foreshadowed, and would prove, it could be seen, very strong before the people. An effort was made to tone down some of the asperities that existed and seemed to be growing every hour, and thus bring about the nomination of a man of national reputation, and the most positive strength. But matters got entirely beyond the control of the cooler beads present. tive strength. But matters got entirely betive strength.

yond the control of the cooler heads present.

The old feuds all broke out afresh, and the Blaine and Conkling row, the Grant and Bristow row, and half a dozen other rows of smaller consequence, but all troublesome, were renewed in the committee rooms and on the floor of the convention, and all of the leading candidates were one after another effectually laid out. The convention in the end took Governor Hayes, a man of very high character and very good abilities, but not ranking with the national leaders of his party, and, therefore, needing an introduction to the country. Party spirit was chilled, and it was not until late spirit was chilled, and it was not until late in the campaign that the party meetings showed any degree of warmth whatever. Enthusiasm it was impossible to arouse at any stage of the game.

Four Strong Candidates.

There are now four strong men in the run for next year's republican prize: Harrison, Reed, McKinley and Sherman. There are other aspirants, and some of them possess elements of availability, but the big there, in which it is alleged that the Japanese destroyed their reputation as a civilized people by the wholesale massacre of defenseless persons.

"While there were between 1,500 and 2,000 persons unnecessarily killed at Port Arthur," said Mr. Bassett, "there was undoubtedly some justification for it. The Japanese were in an unit, said that the Japanese were in an unit, said the justification for it. The four first named have large and enthusias-

pessive zeal of active supporters.

The situation, it is conceded, needs watching on this score. Promising as the out-look is to the republicans, the conservative leaders of the party want nothing taken for granted. They desire the nomination of a man of real strength, whose name is iden-tified with the party's national history, and tified with the party's national history, and who would need no introduction to the country. The party, they insist, must put its best foot foremost. The issues, if not party exigency, will demand this. The country, even if resolved in advance to restore the party fully to power, will ask, and have a right to ask, that the leader represent in himself the party's best achievements and purposes. The compromise man is too frequently the unknown man, and an unknown man in such a conman, and an unknown man in such a con-test as is promised for next year might make shipwreck of even the most flatter-

test as is promised for leak year make shipwreck of even the most flattering prospects.

There is not so much fear, if, indeed, any great fear at all, of any blunders or excesses being committed by the candidates themselves. They stand well with the country and with one another. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Reed are reported as being not so very fond of each other, but no open warfare has ever existed. But it is true that some of the champions of the leaders are at drawn swords with each other, and meeting at the head of delegations in a national convention would be likely, in their present frame of mind, to be more aggressive than discreet. Messrs, Platt, and Quay, and Clarkson, would, it is believed, resort to extreme measures to defeat Gen. Harrison, while some of the McKinley people talk with equal earnestness against Mr. Reed. The stakes will be great, the play high, and the temptations to resort to extreme measures very strong.

No Compromise Wanted.

No Compromise Wanted.

It is suggested, by way of comfort, that if a compromise man becomes necessary the party has excellent material from which to choose. It is also suggested that Vinea to choose. It is also suggested that Governor Hayes made a most capable President, and gave the country one of the cleanest and most servicable administrations in its history. Sectionalism largely disappeared during his term, and special country of the co payments were resumed. But all of this came necessarily after the election. What as nominated his strength was but little easily have defeated even as astute a man

THE BEEF INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Salmon Will Go to Chicago Before Completing It. Secretary Morton said today that there

was nothing new in the matter of the higher prices for beef. The Secretary said that there was a shortage of about 275,000 sthat there was a shortage of about 275,000 head of cattle, and that the short corn and grass crops in previous years had something to do with the rise. It is expected that Dr. Salmon, who is making the investigation, will go to Chicago before his report is completed. At present the department is receiving reports from its agents in various parts of the country. The Seccretary recognizes the fact that the department cannot, like a congressional investigating committee, demand papers and procure testimony, and the information from the great beef concerns must be voluntary on their part. on their part.

New York's War Claim. The Supreme Court tcday ordered the

ease of New York agt. the United States, being a state war claim, reargued at the next term of court. Senator Hill was of the state's counsel in the recent argu-

SOME ARE UNEASY A JAIL EXAMINATION FOR A REHEARING

Inquiries Made During Gen. Clay's Annual Inspection

Prisoners Asked Questions About Their Food-A Junketing Trip to Albany.

Chief Clerk Clay of the Department of

Justice has just concluded the regular annual inspection of the District jail. The last regular inspection was in January, 1894. In the course of his inspection Mr. Clay specially investigated a number of complaints against Warden Leonard's administration of affairs. One of these is that the transportation of the last batch of prisoners to the Albany penitentiary was a junketing trip for the benefit of Assistant District Attorney Jeffords and Harvey Given, a clerk in the office. During the investigation the prisoners were asked all sorts of questions as to their treatment food and accommodations. Although Capt. Howgate, Beam and Taylor made no com plaint, several others said they had been hadly treated.

Mr. Clay told a Star reporter that he had

not yet prepared his report, and he de-clined, in advance of its submission to the Attorney General, to give any indication of its character one way or the other. Talk at the Court House

At the city hall it was said today that the investigation by the Department, of Justice into Warden Leonard's management of the District jail is a matter wholly independent of the District Supreme Court,

which tribunal appoints the warden and

supervises the appointment of the other

iail officials. jail officials.

It was asserted today, however, that the court has for some time felt that Mr. Leonard, as warden of the prison, has not performed his duties satisfactorily, and it is said that some of the judges have expressed themselves as being more or less disappointed in the warden's management, and that the court has about come to the conclusion, unofficially, that there should be a change in the office of warden.

and that the court has about come to the conclusion, unofficially, that there should be a change in the office of warden.

Because of this reported feeling of disappointment, it was explained to a Star reporter today, there has been of late more or less discussion among the members of the court as to the advisability of intimating to Mr. Leonard that his resignation would be acceptable to the court. In this connection the reporter was told that the propriety of appointing either Crier J. E. Kronse of Judge McComas' court or Crier Robert Ball of Judge Cox's court as warden upon Mr. Leonard's resignation has also been discussed by certain members of the court.

One of the complaints said to have been made against Mr. Leonard is that he dismissed the only two colored men on the jail force and failed to appoint colored men in their place. One of these men, Arthur Payne, was appointed five or six years ago, upon the recommendation of exJudge Martin Montgomery, and because of his dismissal Judge Montgomery is said to rave called Mr. Leonard severely to account before the members of the District Supreme Court. As a result Mr. Leonard is said to have been directed to reinstate Payne on the first of this month, but it is understood that he has not yet been reinstated.

It is said also that Mr. Leonard has of-

therstood that he has not yet been reinstated.

It is said also that Mr. Leonard has offended the members of the G. A. R. because of his dismissal of G. A. R. men, and his faintre to appoint members of that organization in their places.

Warden Leonard was in consultation with Judge Cole at the city hall early this morning, but could not be seen by a Star reporter. He stated to a reporter last Thursday, however, that he invited the closest investigation as to his management of the jail either by the Department of Justice or by the District Supreme Court.

CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Return to Cuba.

It is said at the State Department that United States Consul General Williams at Havana has been granted sixty days' leave of absence; that this leave is given him every year, and that its allowance now has no significance. It is not known when he patents.

will leave for the United States.

Will leave for the United States.
While the State Department attaches no significance to Consul General Williams' leave of absence, it is known that Spain made a formal request for his recall about a month ago. An Associated Press cable from Madrid itset amounted call would be asked for. Officials here were reticent on the subject, but it is now known reticent on the subject, but it is now known positively that Spain's request was officially communicated to the State Department. The leave of absence is regarded as the natural result. It is said, moreover, that Mr. Williams will not again be recognized by Spain by the continuance of his exequatur, if he should return at the end of a leave of absence.

INCONVENIENCING THE PUBLIC

Mr. Carmody Talks Further of His Experience With the Commissioners. F. S. Carmody, the contractor, still main

ains that he has a grievance against the

District government due to the secretive

policy now in vogue at the municipal buildings as a result of the Commissioners news-suppressing order. It will be remem pered that an alley was about to be opened in square 684, which Mr. Carmody alleged would injure property which he owned in the immediate vicinity, and he protested to the Commissioners that he should at least be heard on the subject before the work was ordered. Mr. Carmody alleged that he had not been notified of the condemnation proceedings for the purpose of opening the alley. Marshal Wilson sub-sequently stated that every property-holder of record was served with a ten days' no-tice of the proceedings on a certified list from the assessor of taxes, and also from a list furnished by an attorney who had ex-amined the title, in neither of which lists did Mr. Carmody's name appear as a prop-erty owner in said square. Mr. Carmody today told a Star reporter that he was a property holder of record, and he exhibited a certificate furnished him by the recorder of deeds showing that his deed to property in square 684 was recorded May 16, 1892. Mr. Carmody reiterated his belief that he had suffered and others suffer through the opening the alley, Marshal Wilson sub-

had suffered and others suffer through the secretive methods of the Commissioners. When he called at the District buildings to when he called at the District buildings to inquire about the matter, he said, the lips of all the subordinate officers were scaled and they declined to allow him to see the official papers in the case on the ground that the Commissioners' order prohibited their doing so. The Commissioners were away from their office at lunch at the time, and Mr. Carmedy says he was obliged to and Mr. Carmody says he was obliged to wait an hour and a half for them to re-

Personal Mention. Capt. Jas. S. Pettit, first infantry, sta-

tioned at Yale University, is in the city on leave of absence.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane of the navy is in the city on waiting orders.

Licut. Charles A. Fester of the Enterprise, at Boston, is on a visit to Washing-

Captains Lay and Keene and Chief En-

ce have been reported incapacitated for further active service, and they will be placed on permanent waiting orders on half active duty pay. Capt. Lay is a resi-dent of Takoma, D. C.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Saturday's Sthr contained 59 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 1,067 separate announces ments. Ehese advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Petitions for a Reargument of the Income Tax Question.

NEED OF A FULL BENCH DETERMINATION

The Government Will Insist on Reopening the Whole Case.

JUDGE JACKSON'S CONDITION

Copies of the petition asking a rehearing f the income tax question were handed around to members of the United States Supreme Court today. There were no pro-ceedings in open court. No action has been aken on it as yet. Attorney General Olney and ex-Senator

Edmunds were in court in the interest of the government and the appellants respectively, but there was no occasion for them to act in the matter. It is generally believed about the court that its decision on the petition will not be announced until next Monday. The petition names the cases of Charles Pollock against the Farmem' Loan and Trust Company and Lewis H. Hyde against the Continental Trust Company of New York as those desired reheard. The counsel whose names are atached to the petition are Joseph H. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, Benj. H. Bristow, Wm. D. Guthrie, David Wilcox and Charles

The petition sets forth the imperative The petition sets forth the imperative need of a final determination by a full bench of the questions on which the court was equally divided.

Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue burcau has telegraphed all collectors as follows:

"If necessary to receive income tax returns you may extend office hours to 12 o'clock tonight."

Dissatisfaction With the Decision. Reports from collectors show that income tax returns are now coming in very rapidly,

and several telegrams asking for instruction on particular points have been received. Dissatisfaction with the decision of the court seems to be general, and it is believed that the administration will do all in its power to secure a rehearing of the case. The government, however, will not consent to a reargument of any particular question involved, but will insist that if a rehearing is granted the whole case be reargued. The only point decided by the court which meets with the approval of the government is that exempting from the the government is that exempting from the tax incomes from state and municipal bonds. The rent exemption is being vigorcusly attacked, and the contention is made that if the late decision stands persons who paid the \$150,000,000 or more collected during the war on incomes from rents have at least an equitable claim against the government for restitution.

Justice Jackson Cannot Come. A letter has been received here from Jus-

tice Jackson saying he would not be able to come to Washington this term. This makes it beyond question that a rehearing of the income tax case cannot be heard be-fore next October.

PATENT OFFICE RULES.

New Ones That Went Into Effect Today as to Applications and Appeals. Patent office rules 65, 134 and 68, which were issued on February 14 last, in consequence of the decision of the courts in the Berliner telephone patent cases, went into effect today, although they will not all the practice of the office for six months vet. Heretofore an applicant for a patent whose claim was rejected could hold it in abeyance for two years before altering his specifications or appealing for a new hearing, in the meanwhile shutting out other

By making slight changes at the end of the two years and repeating the process at the end of two more years, applications could be kept pending for years, thus prolonging the life of inventions much beyond the contemplation of the law. In the Berliner cases the patent was in the office for about fifteen years and was then granted to run for seventeen years. The courts declared this action illegal.

The new rules require applications and appeals to be made within six months and direct the rejection of any claims that have been pending for five years, unless the applicant can show cause why the case was not more rapidly prosecuted.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A Large Number of Cadets Appointed Since Congress Adjourned. Since the adjournment of Congress the following named persons have been ap-

pointed cadets at the Naval Academy:

Arthur S. West of Rome, Ga., John T.

Beckner of Winchester, Ky., F. A. Asser-

son of Brooklyn, N. Y., A. C. Savidge of Sunbury, Pa., F. L. Farmer of Oshkosh, Wis., Fred. J. Horne of New York city, Frank P. Helm of Covington, Ky., H. R. Sties (alt.) of Bloomsburg, Pa., Ralph E. Pope of Red Cloud, Neb., M. G. Perkins (alt.) of Oroville, Cal., John T. Farley, of Jackson, Cal., G. S. Ferguson of Waynesof Jackson, Cal., G. S. Ferguson of waynesville, N. C., A. M. Parker (alt.) of Flat Rock, N. C., Thos. H. Dalley of Ridgway, Ill., Jas. E. Mathews of Olney, Ill., Chas. W. Forman of Nashville, Ill., Peter J. Coyle of Peru, Ind., F. L. Field of Evansville, Ind., Chas. W. Bierne of Lewisburg, West Va., Wm. L. Burke (alt.) of Henton, West Va., Robt. S. Brown of Ravenswood, West Va., Edw. B. Fenner of Rochester, N. Y., Willard Hooker (alt.) of Rochester, N. Y., P. F. Ehrhard (alt.) of St. Charles, Mo., Dick D. White of Danville, Mo., C. O. Addison of Chicago, Ill., Owen S. Bird of Paris, Ill., Wm. G. Hass of Cheyenne, Wyo., Thos. J. Morris of Wellsville, Ohio, Oscar Schmidt of Indianapolis, Ind., Henry Jordan (alt.) of Beaumont, Tex., Warner Weadom of Orange, Tex., W. Vernon of Oregon City, Ore., John J. Walker (alt.) of Bryan, O., A. N., Jordan (alt.) of Brooklyn, N. Y., 'H. L. Brinser of Harrisburg, Pa., Chas. T. Hickernell (alt.) of Schaefferstown, Pa., Irwin B. Roberts of Oakes, N. Y., R. T. Wood (alt.) of Cold Spring, N. Y., Harry Goodsell of Highland Falls, N. Y., F. P. Cashman of Vicksburg, Miss., Jas. Lowry of Fort Dodge, Iowa, Lee Webb (alt.) of Rippey, Iowa, Chas. H. Fischer of Sharon, Pa., C. W. Smith of Creston, Iowa, L. E. Wright of Memphis, Tenn., J. G. Pillow of Helena, Ark., Geo. J. Kuhn, jr., of New Brunswick, N. J., F. I. Hanscom (alt.) of Belfast, Me., Fred. H. Yates of Waterville, Me., R. M. Brooke (alt.) of Garnet, Kan., J. H. Fletcher of Fort Scott, Kan., H. C. Cocke of Petersburg, Va., Wm. N. Jeffers (alt.) of Philadelphia, Pa., Wm. H. Conger, jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., Wictor A. Kimberly of West Newton, Mass., F. C. Whittome of Columbia, Tenn., Henry L. Wyman of Evanston, Ill., Ed. O. Cresap of Lakeland, Fia., Jas. E. Stogsdill of Clinton, Ind., Alex. C. Birnie of Ludlow, Mass., Edw. C. Kalbfus of Harrisburg, Pa., H. F. Woodmansee of Equinunk, Pa., Clarence Ashheld (a ville, N. C., A. M. Parker (alt.) of Flat Rock, N. C., Thos. H. Dailey of Ridgway, gineer Wheeler of the revenue cutter serv-